439 tons British. The Niemen is navigable as far as the Lithuanian-
505 Polish 'administrative line', and is used for cargo traffic as far as
361 Kaunas.

361 The administration of the harbour is provided for in an annex to
504 the Memel Statute of 1924, and is controlled by a board consisting
475 of one member appointed by the Lithuanian Government, one by the Memel Directorate, and one by the League of Nations. Since 1924 noteworthy steps have been taken to improve the technical equipment of the port. The harbour has been extended and deepened, docks have been excavated, cranes have been installed, and ware-
[457] houses built, the cost, running into 'several tens of millions of lits',[1] being borne mainly by the Lithuanian Government. Some of the expenditure, however, has been met out of a loan issued by the city in 1927 amounting to 4,000,000 RM. nominal and offered in Germany.

361 As has already been mentioned, Memel is a comparatively impor-
438 tant industrial centre. Of the 1,056 industrial enterprises in Lithuania employing 5 or more workmen at the beginning of 1937, 137 were in Memel, and of the 30,561 persons employed in such industries throughout Lithuania, 8,112 were employed in the Memel Territory. The more important industries include sawmills, veneer works, chemical fertilizer plants, and cellulose undertakings. There are also textile and tobacco factories of some size.

361 Outside the industrial district of the Territory the principal
241 occupation is agriculture. It is impossible to give any indication as
439 to the volume of production, since the figures are included with those of Lithuania proper. According to the available information, however, there is normally a small surplus of production for export; and since the easiest, if not the only, market is East Prussia, the agricultural population of the Territory suffered considerably from the virtual suspension of commercial intercourse between Lithuania and Germany owing to the dispute of 1932–5. The Agreement of August 1936 was consequently followed by an appreciable improvement.

361 The Statute of 1924 gives the Administration powers to levy direct
651 and indirect taxation inside the Territory with the exception of
[652] Customs and excise duties and certain monopolies. The Territory has a separate budget, which in 1934 balanced at about 14 million lits. The only funded debt outstanding is the loan of 1927 already mentioned. Owing to the harbour's international importance, there is a comparatively large number of commercial and other banks domiciled in the Territory.

[1] *Lithuanian Telegraph Agency (Elta) Service*, March 1936.

1[see above, line 12 -- Analyst]

2: Milosz S-5 (no date)1953 El Europe
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197 that two different languages entered into use there: the masters, that is the landholders, spoke German (in Estonia and Latvia) and Polish (in Lithuania) in part because the newcomers brought with them their own language and customs, and in part because the local nobility adopted them. The common people, however, spoke their native tongue and preserved their cultural heritage from a legendary past. After the First World War, these three countries ceased to be provinces of the Russian Tsardom and became independent. Radical agrarian reforms curbed the influence of the great landowners. The native tongues became the official languages, while literature and education restored popular traditions.

161 In 1939, the population of these three states numbered
● 241 about six million, that is, a little more than the population of Chile, a little less than that of Sweden. They were agricultural countries whose economies were maintained by a well-organized exportation of bacon, eggs, butter, grain, and fowl to Western Europe. In this, as well as in other respects, they resembled Denmark. Whoever knows the patterns of farming life can easily picture the mode of existence of these Baltic regions. A widespread system of
511 cooperatives helped the farmer sell his products. His standard of living, judging by his appearance, his house and his diet, was higher than that of the Slavonic countries,
162 with the possible exception of Czechoslovakia. Most Es-
186 tonians and Latvians were Protestant; most Lithuanians, Catholic. All three nations were characterized by obstinate patriotism, or even chauvinism—which is understandable in terms of their hard past. Militarily, all three were defenseless.

175 The fate of these states was decided in the talks between
648 Molotov and Ribbentrop. In the fall of 1939, Molotov demanded military bases; the Baltic governments hurried

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SU 631 BC 631 village Soviet, the USSR government at first retained the existing divisions (*uyezd* and *volost*) and only gradually introduced the village Soviets. This process was completed in 1950, when the regular Soviet administrative system (*rayon*-village Soviet) was introduced into Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Lithuania, the most populous of the three republics, was also divided into oblasts. In the northern part of East Prussia, however, which was assigned to the USSR by the Potsdam Conference of 1945 and was organized as the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian SFSR, no attempt was made to establish any kind of German or other autonomous unit. The German population, greatly reduced by evacuation before the Russian occupation, became a small minority among the Russians that immigrated from the central part of the European USSR. The Soviet administrative system, with all its attributes, was established in the new oblast as a matter of course.

SU 241 BC 241 The climatic conditions of the Baltic Region are generally favorable for agricultural development. Rye, oats, and barley are the most common grain crops, and potatoes are widely grown. Flax is cultivated largely for the production of linseed oil. Extensive hay meadows, fodder grasses, and forage grains support intensive dairy farming, especially toward the north. Hogs are raised on root vegetables. The chief agricultural export items are butter, eggs, and meat products (mainly bacon).

SU 438* BC 438 Except for the processing of oil shale in Estonia, the industries are centered in the ports and produce textiles, machines, and chemicals. Lumber is an important raw material for paper and plywood industries. The region has a dense rail network, in which the main trunk lines lead from the central European USSR to the large Baltic port cities. The chief centers are Tallin (Tallinn) Riga, Vil'nyus (Vilnius) Kaunas, and Kaliningrad.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

SU Capital, Vil'nyus (Vilnius); area, 31,200, population, 2,700,000

SU 133* BC 133 The Lithuanian SSR is the southernmost of the three Baltic republics. It has the shortest coast line, only 25 miles long in the area of Klaypeda (Klaipėda). Its generally level terrain rises gently in the morainic hills of the western and the eastern sections. Lakes and swamps abound in the depressions. The forests which once covered the entire region have been largely cleared and now comprise only 20 percent of the area. The republic is drained by the Neman (Nemunas) and its affluents, the Viliya (Neris), the Nevyazh (Nevėžys), and the Dubisa (Dubysa) rivers

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on the right, and the Sheshupa (Šešupė) on the left. The Neman is navigable below Kaunas, and for shallow-draught vessels below Alitus (Alytus).

The Lithuanians represent about four fifths of the total population and, except for small Latvian and Belorussian minorities, make up the bulk of the rural population. The principal non-Lithuanian groups, Russians, Jews, and Poles, belong chiefly to the urban elements. The rural settlements are villages of a much larger type than the small farming communities generally found in Latvia and Estonia.

The long-contested Vil'nyus district was awarded to Lithuania following the partition of Poland in 1939. In 1940, when Lithuania joined the USSR as a union republic, it also annexed from the Belorussian SSR a narrow strip of territory with a predominantly Lithuanian population. Its present territorial configuration was completed in January, 1945, when it reacquired the Memelland, which had been ceded to Germany in 1939.

In 1950 Lithuania was divided into the oblasts of Vil'nyus, Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Shaulyay.

Agriculture is the principal branch of the economy. Grains cover the major part of the sown area, mostly rye and oats. Potatoes are an important crop in connection with the raising of hogs; flax and forage grasses (mainly clover) are sown in rotation. A few areas are under sugar beets. In addition to hogs, dairy cattle and poultry are extensively raised.

Dairy farming forms the basis for the chief industries of the republic. Butter and dairy plants, meat-packing plants, and tanneries are scattered throughout the entire region. Sugar is milled in a number of places, including Mariyampole (Marijampolė) and Panevezhis (Panevėžys).

Lumbering furnishes raw material for woodworking plants and paper mills. The glass and cement industry is being developed under the post-war Five-Year Plan; peat-based power plants are under construction at Kaunas and Shaulyay. Fisheries are important along the coast, near Klaypeda. Textiles are manufactured from imported silk, wool, and cotton. The only local fuel resource is peat, which is processed widely into briquettes. Building materials are quarried. To be noted also are the health resorts of Birshtonas (Birštonas) and Druskininkay (Druskininkai) on the Neman River, south of Kaunas, and the sand-dune resorts on the coast in the vicinity of Klaypeda. Meat, bacon, butter, flax, and lumber products are the principal export items.

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Baltic Countries RB1

industry, which has plants scattered throughout all the small towns of the republic, mainly in the north and the west, leads the field. Meat packing, flour milling, and sugar refining are other activities. Next in importance are the engineering and the textile industries, which are concentrated at Riga and Liepaya. Also produced are matches, paper, rubber goods, chemicals, and tobacco. Fisheries are important along the coast, sardines, herring, and cod constituting the largest catch. Of all the Baltic republics, Latvia has the greatest tourist trade which descends yearly on the famous Riga beaches west of the city and the health resort (sulphur springs) of Kemeri near by.

Livestock raising is the chief agricultural occupation, with emphasis on dairy farming and milk, butter, and cheese production. Hogs are raised for bacon and other meat products, which together with eggs form the chief export items. The development of stock raising, as elsewhere in the Baltic Region, is favored by the humid climate and the abundance of meadowland. Crops are strongly slanted toward the production of fodder grasses and potatoes for stock feed. Grains cover about one half the sown acreage and are also partly used for forage. Rye, oats, and barley are emphasized. The main industrial crops are flax and sugar beets; garden crops are grown in a few suburban areas.

Power for the industry is furnished chiefly by the Kegums hydroelectric station on the Western Dvina, southeast of Ogre. This plant, which has a capacity of 55,000 kilowatts, is the only major water-power producer in the Baltic Region. The local peat supply, which is used in form of briquettes, is also of some importance in the industrial fuel scheme, although to a lesser extent than in Lithuania.

Riga, located on the Western Dvina, its center about 10 miles from the Gulf of Riga, of the Baltic Sea, is the largest city in the Baltic Region. An old city, dating from the early thirteenth century, it contains two thirds of all the Latvian industries. It is a large port, the terminus of a number of rail lines and of the timber flotage on the river. Its chief industries are its engineering enterprises, which produce rolling stock for electric trains, subways, and tramways, electrical equipment for automobiles, and telephone and radio apparatus. In its northeastern outskirts, on lake Kishozero, are superphospate and paper mills. Other products are textiles, glass, cement, rubber goods, and bicycles. Its port installations and shipyards extend along both sides of the river to the outer port of Daugavgriva, where most of the lumber is loaded. West of the city, between the Lielupe and the sea, on a narrow sand

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Baltic Countries RB2

Vladimir, Ul'yanovsk, and Penza. Settlers also came from the Belorussian SSR.

The region is mainly agricultural, with grain crops (rye, oats, barley, and wheat) in the lowlands, tobacco near the Neman River, sugar beets, potatoes, root vegetables, and leguminous crops. Forage grasses (mainly clover) support large dairy-cattle herds. Hogs and horses are extensively raised. Flour milling, distilling, and flax retting are the chief rural industries. Lumber milling plays an important role in the economy; there are paper and pulp mills at Kaliningrad, Sovetsk, Neman, and Znamensk (formerly Wehlau). Fisheries abound along the coast, with the chief ports and processing plants at Primorsk (formerly Fischhausen), Zelenogradsk (formerly Cranz), and Rybachiy (formerly Rossitten), on the Kurland Spit. One of the most characteristic products of the oblast is amber, which is secured mainly at Yantarnyy (formerly Palmnicken). There are machine construction plants at Bagrationovsk (formerly Preussisch-Eylau), Nesterov (formerly Stallupönen), Ozersk (formerly Darkehmen), and railroad-repair works at Zheleznodorozhnyy (formerly Gerdauen). Cement is milled at Polessk (formerly Labiau).

Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) was the former capital of East Prussia. Situated near the mouth of the Pregel' River, it is an important port and industrial center. It has shipyards and machinery works, and produces freight cars and drilling machinery. There are paper and pulp mills, locomotive repair works, and electric power installations. A deep-water channel connects Kaliningrad, through the Vistula Lagoon, with its outer port of Baltiysk (formerly Pillau), a naval base and fishing port.

Chernyakhovsk (formerly Insterburg) is a rail center and the head of navigation on the Pregel' River. It has chemical and metalworking industries and produces food products (sugar, meat, and flour) and beverages.

Gusev (formerly Gumbinnen), on the railroad east of Chernyakhovsk, has flour mills and manufactures agricultural implements.

Sovetsk (formerly Tilsit) is a lumber-milling center on the Neman River. It has paper and pulp mills, distilleries, and produces dairy products. Just east, on the Neman River, is the city of Neman (formerly Ragnit), with lumber and paper mills.

On the Baltic coast north of Kaliningrad are a number of important health and seaside resorts, including Svetlogorsk (formerly Rauschen) and Pionerskiy (formerly Neukuhren), to the east.